

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 1.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

NO. 52.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER.
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, &c.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
T. MAYN DALT, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

C. A. DURAND.
Barrister, Etc.,
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the
Land Office.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Money to loan on farm property. School de-
bentures negotiated on in orable terms.
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Ontario.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

HOTELS.

G. H. MUNROE.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
4th Street, Brandon.
Aug 30

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.
SIXTH STREET.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.
KELLY & DRY, Proprietors.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL.
7th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOMAS H. TOWNS—Proprietor.
The best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
First-Class Accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK.
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,
south.
BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD.
L. R. C. P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.
M. D. C. M. MCGILL, M. C. P. S. Q. Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Gynaecologist.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth Street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDAIRMID.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Honorary Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Office of Residence—Over Atkinson's Store, Cor-
ner of 7th and 4th Streets, Brandon.

DR. MATHESON.
VARDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Gold Medalist, Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ont. and Man.
Office and Residence—Cowan & Stewart's Block,
over 7th and Rosser, Brandon.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
TRUSS, the best in the world. War-
ranted to hold perfect and be com-
fortable. Circular free. A. NORMAN,
24 Queen Street East, Toronto.

DENTAL.

J. PARKER YORUBURGH.
(Late of Montreal)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted in gold or vulcanite.
Office Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 4th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

F. E. DOERING.
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Over—Over T. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north-east corner Rosser Avenue
and 4th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN.
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FRED. TORRANCE.
B. A. (McGILL), V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE.
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.
August 30th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR J. TIMEWELL & CO.
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Best material on hand. Perfect Fit guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A. F. & A. M., G. R. M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 19, held on the Tuesday or or before full
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
J. M. DAIRMID, W. M.
T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.
Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Ottawa, Owen Sound,
Berlin, Port Huron, Perth,
Brampton, Prescott, Kingston,
Gait, Coburn, Cornwall,
Hamilton, Stratford,
London, St. John, Que.,
Montreal, St. Thomas,
Naples, Windsor,
Sudbroke, Que.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—
Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-
ness.
Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest paid.
Loans issued available to all parts of Canada
and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.
Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of
Loans.
Particular attention paid to collections for
banks and private parties.

FOR SALE.

A SAW MILL RIG, complete, 25 horse power
Engine and Boiler. Apply to
S. GREIG, Brandon.

Municipality of SIFTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a BY-
LAW to raise the sum of THREE THOU-
SAND DOLLARS, by the issue of Debentures to
that amount, for the purpose of aiding the con-
struction of a Bridge over Plum Creek, and also
a Bridge over the Pipestone River, and other
Public Works, has been submitted to the Council
of the Municipality of Sifton, and that a vote of
the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be
taken on the 26th day of September next, at
Leitch's Store, Griswold-Sandhurst School House,
and will be held at the office, under the provisions of
The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1884.
The said By-Law provides that the said Deben-
tures shall be payable in 20 years, with interest
at eight per centum per annum, payable yearly,
and that the amount to be levied in each year
shall be Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars for
Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of
principal.
The whole existing debt of the Municipality is
at present nil.
The said By-Law, or a true copy thereof, is on
file, and can be seen at the office of the under-
signed until the day of taking said vote.
The further consideration of the By-Law, after
the taking of said vote, is fixed for the 27th day
of September next, at the Council House, Sifton,
Municipality of Sifton, (Labourer's Block, Oak
Lawn) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated this 11th day of August, A.D. 1884.
W. G. KNIGHT
Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
2 Columns	250.00	150.00	80.00	40.00
3 Columns	375.00	225.00	120.00	60.00
4 Columns	500.00	300.00	160.00	80.00
5 Columns	625.00	375.00	200.00	100.00

The above rates are quoted for Commercial Ad-
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal
Notices, By-Laws, &c., charged at the rate of
12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
may be estimated at 15 words or the one-fifth
part of an inch in the 4th or 5th column.
No fees inserted under "local" heads in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements discontinued
until all arrears are paid.
C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charges moderate.
Wm. L. ALEX, Winnipeg Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYMER & CO.
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS,
On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
Free of charge.

First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-
felt's Shoe Store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.

FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Money to Loan

on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions
paid.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.
S-ly

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED).
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N.W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hepler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for
the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE:—Hargrave Block, 336,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, &c.,
Agents for BRANDON.

WANTED

BY A MAN AND WIFE, the Care of a Farm,
or a small business, would be acceptable.
Send statement as to terms. Address: A. B.
Box 100, Brandon.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting Monday evening,
Aids, Moor, Lee, Adams, Hughes,
Cameron, Durst and Sifton were
present. Ald Sifton in the chair.
Last minutes read and signed.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Letter from Acton Barrows asking
for statement of statement of assess-
ment of city for past three years.
From Sifton and Sifton stating J.
A. Christie requested payment to
him of moneys due Wolfenden on
house tower. Sent to Solicitor.

From Sifton and Sifton stating
Christie was willing to finish house
tower, for balance of contract price
and that proceedings would be taken
immediately if settlement was not
made. Sent to the Solicitor.

From E. B. Low, of Chatter, advising
the opening of a road through section
30.

From Carman & Bliss making an
offer for the "Wonder lamp." Sent
to Fire, Water & Light.

Communications from T. B. Mur-
dock and J. Shupe enclosing license
fees for billiard tables. Licenses
granted.

REPORT OF FIRE, WATER & LIGHT.
Recommended payment of follow-
ing accounts.

R. McLean, \$5.50
J. A. Smart, 12.50
Child & Timewell, 50
M. Corregan, fireman, 12.50

Several other firemen received like
payments.

That Geo Munroe's account be de-
ferred.

That the city clerk correspond
with a firm in Buffalo as to cost of
some supplies.

That the council ask for tenders
for 25 cords of poplar and 25 cords
of tamarack; that the clerk get the
cost of a car of coal; that a tele-
phone communication be made with
the residence of Jas A Russell.

A report from John Robinson,
pound-keeper, was read and referred
to the Finance Committee.

ACCOUNTS.
S Hewitson, \$18.75. Sent to Fi-
nance Committee.

Account of Coombs & Stewart, for
a shovel purchased by Ald. Durst,
ordered to be paid.

Pay-sheet of laborers ordered to be
paid.

[The Mayor here entered and took
the chair.]

Sun account sent to Finance Com.
City Engineer's account sent to
Board of Works.

Mail account \$17.00 sent to Fi-
nance Committee.

Account of R A Cox, \$7.35 sent to
Finance.

Several other small accounts sent
to Finance Committee.

Account of chamberlain sundry
small disbursements.

INQUIRIES.
Ald. Cameron wanted to know if
the collector had his rolls in shape.—
The clerk said yes.

Ald. Moor enquired if the tolls on
bridges had been reduced. The Mayor
said "yes." Return tickets for double
trains were now 25cts. 15cts for
single trip and 10cts for single
horse.

To Ald Adams, Ald. Cameron said
the city team had lately been em-
ployed on 9th street. The Mayor
thought it would not be a bad idea
to collect the taxes between 9th and
12th street.

Ald. Adams felt it would be a good
idea to keep the team hauling gravel
onto Rosser.

Ald Hughes, thought it would be
a good idea to decide on something
now.

Ald Moor considered it advisable
to enclose the gravel pit.

Ald Cameron did not consider it
could be done now with low fi-
nances.

Ald Lee saw that something should
be done.

To Ald Sifton, Chief McMillan
said he was trying to engage a man
to eat the noxious weeds.

NOTICES.
Adams and Lee, that the council
purchase ticket to send Mrs Camp-
bell and family to Ontario. Ald.
Adams referred to her destitute con-
dition. Sending her to Ontario would
be the cheapest way to get rid of her.
Also make draft on her brother and
see if he would honor it.

Ald Cameron thought the city
could not bear the expense of support-
ing who came in from the country
in destitute circumstances.

Ald Durst thought it better to
write the brother.

Ald. Adams, if he would not an-
swer telegrams he would hardly no-
tice letters.

Durst and Sifton, that the chairman
of Board of Works employ two men
to repair 13th street, to the fair
ground.

Ald Cameron thought two men
could not make the repairs before
 frost came. The motion carried.

Cameron and Adams that the
council repair the street lamps and
light the same. Carried.

Sifton and Durst, that the clerk
write municipality of Cornwallis ap-
proving of the opening of a street on
section 30. Carried.

Mayor called attention to a note of
\$3,500 in Merchants' Bank to Alex.
Kelly over due, on which \$1,000
was paid, and that the bank refused
to renew the balance. The Imperial
Bank was however, willing to make
an advance on condition of certain
payments of taxes. He also re-
ferred to the other payments that
had to be met out of taxes of 1884;
that it would be better to consolidate
all the floating debt, make one loan
cover all; and that inducements
should be held out to all tax payers
for prompt payment before the first
of December. The city would have
to be carried for another year by one
bank or the other after that there
would be clear sailing.

In discussing the situation further
said the new council would find
things in a different shape from that
taken up by the present one. They
would have no notes and no floating
debt to take care of.

Sifton and Durst, that the council
borrow \$4,000 from the Imperial
Bank, and pledge payment of all
taxes of 1884, except what are re-
quired for sinking fund and schools
in payment, till liquidated. Carried

SOUTH PLUM CREEK.

Harvesting here is well advanced,
most of the wheat is cut and some
threshed. Several loads of wheat
were brought to mill last week, and
pounded number 1 crops have been
much heavier than was expected.
Several farmers had to go to
Brandon the second time for binding
twine, and had hard work to get it.
The manufacturers say, that, from
reports of the Farmers Union they
expected crops would be a failure,
and did not import as much twine as
necessary in time. Every turn we
make, we find the Farmers Union a
stumbling block in the way.

A new Presbyterian Church is
started and will be completed in a
short time; Mr. McGregor is the con-
tractor.

Messrs. McCulloch and Harriott,
owners of the mill here, have just
completed a very fine stone addition
to their mill for the purpose of put-
ting in steam power for the winter
season, and three loads of the mach-
inery arrived on Saturday.

Young's Hotel is now finished
plastering and painting, and is now
one of the finest hotels in Manitoba.

Breaking has been gone into ex-
tensively in this neighborhood this
summer. In tip 6 range 23, several
sections have been broken. Mr.
Hartney, who had this year over five
hundred acres of grain, has broken
about two hundred acres this sum-
mer, and Thos. Young on an adjoining
section has broken 320 acres.

Mr. Beckett about the same, Mr.
Crosstwhite, about the same quan-
tity, and several other farmers have
done equally well. Township 6
range 23, is second to none in the
province; this is where the prize
wheat was grown.

South City.

Mr. Foster, south of the river, took
the first load of new wheat into
Brandon this year, and got one dol-
lar per bushel. His crop averages
thirty bushel per acre.

Mr. Goodman, our blacksmith,
has a straw burner finished, and at-
tached to Mr. Patterson's engine.
Mr. Patterson says it works splendidly
and will be a great saving in wood to
the farmers this winter.

The mill here, is now in first-class
working order, and is prepared to
to turn out the very best of flour, so
the farmers can bring their grists
any time.

RESCUED AT LAST.

W. Crocker, druggist of Water-
down, says, when all other remedies
fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
comes into the rescue.

BIOT IN THE COAL REGION.

An Armed Mob Hold Snake Hollow, Ohio.

One of the Guards at a Coal Mine Shot and Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—The miners at Snake Hollow made an attack on the guards at two this morning, one of them being killed and two wounded. It is reported that about 3,000 miners, who came in from the surrounding country, made the attack. The telegraph lines are all cut, and the sheriff in that vicinity is thus prevented from communication with the governor in order to call out the militia. One of the hoppers was burned during the night, entailing a loss of \$1,000. No definite information has yet been received here as to the reason for cutting off the telegraph communication. The Columbus and Hocking Valley railroad and Coal company's officials went down on a special train this morning. They expect further trouble in the day or to-night.

In a second dispatch Sheriff McCarty, of Athens county, sent the following telegram to Gov. Hoadly from Buchtel, which is in the neighborhood where the riot occurred last night: "The shooting commenced by rioters about 2 a. m. and continued about an hour. I am not able to judge the number of men or say how many shots were fired. The fire was general and a great many shots were exchanged. Not less than six or seven hundred. There were one hundred or more men rioting around with shotguns, rifles and revolvers. One guard was shot dead without provocation and while pleading for mercy two others were wounded, the guard returned fire but I cannot say whether any person was killed or wounded." The sheriff is unable to say how soon another attack will be made. No troops can be forwarded except on an order from the sheriff. The governor is in readiness to receive the order. The State Journal, Nelsonville special received this afternoon says: At 3 a. m. the guards on duty at No. 7 mine were suddenly surrounded by a lot of armed men. In the meantime the coal hoppers were covered with fire. The men had their faces blackened. The telegraph wires were also cut at several places through the valley, thus cutting off communication. The State Journal representative was surrounded and ordered to leave the town or suffer the consequences.

The striking miners are concentrating tonight at Murray City, and the deputy-sheriff in charge there has asked the sheriff for aid. It is thought that the troops will be called out before morning. At all other points in the valley everything is reported quiet. Murray City is about five miles from Snake Hollow, and not so well guarded.

Rioters are firing on the guard at Sand Run and Long Stretch mines. Both places have called for help, and the militia at Lancaster and New Lexington have been ordered in readiness to marching orders. Owing to the wires being cut particulars are obtained with difficulty. The governor telegraphed the sheriffs of Athens, Hocking and Perry counties—"All means in your control should be exhausted to suppress riotous proceedings and protect life and property before the aid of the state was called for."

He Relieved in Fate.

The world is full of fatalists, says a writer in a San Francisco paper. I have been told a peculiar anecdote on the subject. At a frontier post the officers' mess was engaged in an ardent discussion. Wine had been freely partaken of, and, with one of the strange caprices of intoxication, there was philosophy at the bottom of the glasses. The Mohammedan religion was the subject of argument. Mussulmans believe in fate. For them a man's destiny is written above the time of his death set, and nothing can change it. Every one had something to advance or to relate in *pro*, or *con*, argument. In answer to one of the officers, who demanded to know of what use and to what purpose was reason and its controlling power, it was borne with the tag of our destiny attached, another, a new-comer, arose and said—

"Gentlemen, what is the use of discussion? Make a practical test of the question. Take me as the subject. Can a man wilfully dispose of his life? Is a fatal moment chosen by a higher power? Try the question on me. Who will conduct the experiment?"

No one answered. Then some one proposed a wager.

"Done," was the answer. The subject drew a pistol, showed that it was loaded, and held to his temple.

"Twenty dollars, I believe? Who will pay it if I lose?"

He pulled the trigger and the pistol missed fire.

"A joke!" cried the crowd. The fatalist smiled. He recoiled the pistol, and with a steady hand he aimed at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet went right through the centre of the dial.

"Apologize, now," said he, "I have won the bet. I always did believe in fate."

Beaux of Former Times.

We question whether the celebrated Beau Brummell, and even the equally renowned Romeo Comtes, are not absolutely mere novices in their dress, compared with some of the distinguished dressers of the former days. Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist; over the body a brown doublet, finely dowered and embroidered with pearls. In the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button, his trunk of breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, trimmed at the end all white; and buff shoes, with white ribbon. On great court-days his shoes were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of \$5,000; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies and pearls. King James's favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tucked so loosely on that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*; for our duke never consented to accept what he himself had dropped. His cloaks were trimmed with great diamond buttons and diamond hat bands, cockades and earrings, yoked with great ropes and knots of pearls. He had 27 suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, silver, gold and gems could contribute, one of which went velvet set all over both suit and cloak, with diamonds valued at fourscore thousand pounds, besides a great feather, stuck all over with diamonds as were also his sword, girdle, hat and spurs. When the difference in the value of money is considered, the sums thus ridiculously squandered in dress must have been prodigious.

Method of Feeding to Prevent Colic in Horses.

The article on this subject in your last number page 182, is in general, an excellent one; but I have known horses which, fed with fine meal mixed with twice its bulk of short-cut hay, as there suggested, would still be affected with the colic. The fibrous hay does not, in some instances, "completely separate the particles of meal, so as to form a spongy, porous mass," as there stated, as I have experienced, and caution must be used in regard to this. I kept two family horses for a number of years, and when I first obtained them their mess morning and evening, was Indian meal, mixed half and half with wheat bran, and a pint of oil meal, with at least four times their bulk of short-cut hay, wet up with soft, pure cistern water; in addition to this, whatever long hay, during the night and day, was requisite for them. One of these horses did well with this ration, but the other was soon attacked with colic. I alleviated this with a dose of dissolved Epsom salts, poured down the throat with a junk bottle. Still every few days the colic would come on again. I then suspected it must be caused by the wet-up mixture of short-cut hay, meal &c., and discontinued this, and fed the meal and bran dry by themselves, and long hay only; and although I kept the horse half a dozen years or so after this, it was never again attacked with colic, nor had it any other ailment.

A neighbor of mine had a horse often dangerously attacked with colic. On learning this, I enquired as to it, and found it was given a ration night and morning of a mixture as described above. I informed him of my case, and he then changed the feed of his horse as I had done, since which it has escaped colic entirely.

It is dangerous to feed some horses corn in any way whether on the cob, cracked in a mill, or ground into meal. I have known of occasional deaths from all these, especially among Eastern horses, which are seldom reared on corn alone for their grain, as is so generally practised at the West and South. There I have seen horses turned out day and night to large fields of corn, to eat all they desired of both stalks and grain, supplementing this, perhaps, with no other feed, not even grass or hay—

Care of Cows in Calf.

Where facilities for separation are at hand, it is doubtless safest to keep the calf apart from the rest; but, of course this is not always possible. Separation, however, should not be supposed to insure absolutely the safety of a herd, so as to make inspection unnecessary. In all circumstances, the more carefully a herd is "watched and tended," the smaller are the chances of loss from neglected accident or undetected illness.

Even if the non-breeders—that is to say, the cows and heifers intended for breeding, not at the time pregnant—are kept apart from the present breeders, they should be watched and not running out with the bull, removed from among their female companions during periods of excitement. Many a spavin, many a strain, and much loss of flesh, from disturbance and from time taken off grazing, might be avoided by watchfulness.

Among the heavy breeding cows, and those not far gone in calf, constant supervision is an important necessity. To catch the first sign of calf-casting, and immediately separate from their fellows those about to cast, is often the only way of preventing the evil from extending to the whole of the breeding female portion of the herd; while the notice and removal of anything likely to cause casting, the immediate application of remedies in the case of minor accidents, attention to slight lameness, and numberless other details of daily care, go to make the difference, very often, between successful and unsuccessful breeding.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Bone Spavin.

Ordinary treatment of spavin consists in rest, cold applications, continued during two or three days, and succeeded by blistering, or the insertion of a seton, or by firing. If firing be resorted to, a blister may be applied immediately thereafter. Subsequently, liberty on pasturage, when in season, or work on soft ground, such as ploughing. In cases where spavin is not of the osseous kind, the bony enlargement is not removed by the treatment, and more or less stiffness of the hock joint is apt to remain.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Masculine Women.

A famous divine lately deplored the enlarging opportunities of education offered to women as tending to make them masculine. The finest charm of women, he thought, would have departed with her ability to "dispense with the protecting and sustaining aid of man." This statement seems to mean, if it mean anything, that the woman who can earn her own livelihood is less womanly than her sister who cannot. Those distinctively masculine qualities which enable man to exercise his "protecting and sustaining care" over women, and which, by inference, are undesirable for her, are courage, energy, ambition, perseverance, industry, probity, and that capacity to adapt means to ends which results from good business training. But what one of these attributes is woman more charming without? Is courage an untimely possession? Is all casualties by land or by sea, more women perish proportionately than men, not so much by reason of their physical weakness as of their cowardice and lack of self-control. But was Grace Darling ever called untimely, or Catherine Douglas, or Lucy Hutchinson? Is Elfrida of the blue eyes ever more charming or maidenly modest than when, by herself she saves her lover from an awful death? If your girls are to skate, swim, row, ride, travel, as boys do, they must learn to face danger as boys do, and fortunately the practice teaches them.

CANADIAN INDIAN TROUBLE.

Chinamen Murdered by the Red Men—Louis Riel Organizing Another Uprising.

An Ottawa despatch to the New York Herald says:—Advices from British Columbia state that several encounters have taken place on the mainland between Indians and Chinamen. A few days since one of the latter was murdered by Indians near Lilloet and robbed of a large quantity of gold dust. The Indians say that if the Dominion Government does not drive them out of the country they will do so. The Chinamen are daily crossing over into the United States territory, where they get employment gathering the hay crop.

It is believed here that Louis Riel, who led the Red River rebellion in

1870, is endeavoring to enslave the half-breeds to another uprising. He had only been in Canada one day before runners were sent out among the Indians urging them to demand £300,000 from the Hudson Bay Company, the price they received for the transfer of their lands to the Dominion. Chiefs Big Bear and Lucky Man at once joined ten other chiefs in the movement, and were ordered to report to Riel for instructions. Should their mission fail Big Bear will refuse to go on the reserve unless told to do so by Riel, whom both half-breeds and Indians appear to realize as their leader.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Extracts From Some of the Recovered Diaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An army official who read portions of the diaries of the Greely party, says they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors admit. It seems that from the beginning of the expedition there were disputes between the members of the party. These led to a division, which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergt. Long, and the other in charge of Sergt. Brainard, who cared for him daily. Stealing rations was a common practice. One entry says Pavy stole them whenever opportunity offered, and that he took those apportioned to indisposed members of the party. When the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, they concealed some of the birds in the snow for their future use. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portions of the diaries that have been read, and an officer who has seen them refuses to say whether or not any other member of the party than Henry is reported to have been shot. Officials say the diaries are not to be made public until an investigation is ordered.

SALVATIONISTS MOBBED.

A Valiant Soldier Beats an Ignominious Retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 2nd.—Never has the excitement ran as high in this quiet town since the feint raid, as last night, when a mob of about 200 men and boys surrounded the Gospel army barracks here, for the purpose of robbing the General Atherton. One or two of the male converts who appeared outside were greeted with a shower of eggs and compelled to beat an ignominious retreat. A magistrate and constable appeared on the scene, but they could not restrain the crowd. They attempted to make an arrest but the party was rescued by mob, who were very determined and brooked no interference. The gallant general remained inside the barracks, where he was surrounded by a ring of his female converts, whose sex protected him, until about 2 o'clock in the morning, four hours after the meeting was dismissed, when he made his escape through the rear exit. The reason for the attack was the unpopularity of the general, whose conduct is considered offensive and hypocritical.

Some time ago he took a young girl convert from this town with him on a salvation starting trip, and vague rumors as to their relations worked the people into a terrible state of excitement. Should the general remain in town the attack is likely to be renewed unless the authorities provide a sufficient force to keep the mob in check.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

The Disease Making Frightful Headway in France and Italy.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Cholera has undoubtedly appeared in the city province of Alicante. It was brought there by a family Cete. The week's quarantine to which it was subjected, proved an insufficient safeguard. Another case has occurred in the city of Alicante, while at Nevada, a few miles west, sixteen persons were attacked and five died. A sanitary cordon has been established about the town. At Elda two suspected cases of cholera appeared, and two at Monovar. All the other provinces will maintain quarantine against Alicante. There is much alarm at Madrid. A train arrived yesterday with one hundred passengers from Alicante who had been quarantined near the capital.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—Forty-two cases of cholera were reported here yesterday half of which proved fatal. The great increase is attributed to the excesses in which the people indulged on Sunday, which was a fete day. A panic prevails, and disturbances among the populace are frequent. Hundreds are fleeing to Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A doctor has

certified that a boiler maker died recently at Mill Wall, London, of Asiatic cholera.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There have been 13 deaths from cholera at Cantonnes during the past two days. It is believed that visitors to the fair introduced the epidemic. The inhabitants have fled in many cases to other towns.

SOME, Sept. 2.—There have been 150 new cases of cholera and forty five deaths in Italy during the past 24 hours.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—Cholera is increasing; there were 20 fresh cases today.

MARILLAS, Sept. 2.—There were four deaths from cholera today.

PROVINCIAL.

The farmers here began to market their grain at Vreden. Mr. Stephen, of Gopher Creek farm, was drawing in his large harvest of wheat to the elevator yesterday, and others will take advantage of the high price paid and market their wheat before the week is out.

The following appointments are gazetted: To be notary public, Thos. Robinson, Winnipeg; to be commissioners to take outside of Manitoba affidavits to be used therein, Samuel C. Fort and G. R. Lecker, Montreal. The next sittings of the district court of the First Judicial District of the Territories will take place as follows: At Regina, on the 30th of September; Moose Jaw, 7th Oct.; Maple Creek, 10th Oct.; Bowden, 4th Nov.; Fort Qu'Appelle, 6th November.

A Greta dispute of yesterday says, A. Goldie, hotel keeper, was tried today before V. P. J. Macgregor, for furnishing a room, threatening to shoot Corporal Gaudet and resisting arrest yesterday. He was sentenced to two months in jail, one month at hard labor. He was taken to Winnipeg in charge of Officer Allan this evening.

Rev. Dr. Bice returned Saturday night from Rat Portage, where he has been for the past three or four weeks. Mr. Bice took a trip up Rat River 150 miles, and opened a large Indian mound there. It is probably 200 or more years old, huge trees two feet in diameter having grown over it. Dr. Bice employed a number of men who dug it open. A very deep excavation had to be made before anything was reached. Finally human bones, skulls, &c., were encountered in abundance. A number of primitive instruments were secured in addition to a native pottery cup, which the Dr. says is the only complete one now in existence in the Northwest. He secured quite an amount of pottery, and also found a copper instrument which was used to take the fat off the skins. The mound was 200 feet long and about 80 feet across, the circumference being about 515 feet. Mr. Bice during his visit secured over one hundred excellent specimens for the exhibition which will be made next week.

Mr. Donald Grant, the well known railway track-layer, of Minnesota, is in the city. He has had considerable experience in track laying in the prairie province of Manitoba, having been connected with the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Calgary. He is in the city for the purpose of figuring on the contract for the extension of a branch line, some 100 miles in length, to be commenced from Medicine Hat and run to the Galt coal mines.

The council of the University of Manitoba held a meeting of the Education office. The next business taken up was the appointment of the board of studies for the year. Prof. St. Boniface College the election was reported of Rev. D. L. Laidlaw and Rev. Mr. Cherrish; from St. John's College, of Rev. Canon O'Meara and Rev. Canon Matheson; from Manitoba College, of Rev. Dr. Byrne, and Rev. Prof. Hart; Archbishop Pothier and Rev. Prof. Gauthier, who were members of the board last year, were re-elected to represent the council. On motion of Dean Graham, seconded by Rev. Dr. Byrne, Hon. Joseph Rynal was re-elected vice-chancellor.

VOTERS' LIST, 1834.

CITY OF BRANDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have received and delivered to the clerk of the City of Brandon, for the purpose of being placed on the voters' list, the names of the following persons, who are entitled to vote at the election of the City of Brandon, to be held on the 1st day of October, 1894, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, R.S.M. 1893, c. 10, s. 10, and the regulations made thereunder, and that the said list will be open for inspection by any person, at the City of Brandon, on the 1st day of October, 1894, and on any day thereafter, until the 10th day of October, 1894, at which time the said list will be closed.

Dated at the City of Brandon, this 28th day of August, A.D. 1894.

E. MARTINDALE, Clerk of the City of Brandon.

AN HUMBLE CONFESSION.

Who is that little woman there,
With laughing eyes and dark-brown hair,
And physiognomy so fair?
My wife.

Who's not as meek as she appears,
And doesn't believe one-half she bears,
And toward me entertains no fear?
My consort.

Who wakes me up on every morning,
About the time the day is dawning,
My protestations calmly scorn?
My spouse.

Who runs this home both night and day,
And over all exerts her sway;
Who's boss of this shanty, anyway?
My better half.

VANDERBILT'S HOME LIFE.

Oliver Harper's Description of His
Sitting-Room and Library.

More to my quiet taste is the private sitting-room of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on the first of this portion. Here all is cool green, in color and tint, and a quiet, reposeful feeling pervades the entire room. Here the great railroad magnate sits in his loved room, and probably smokes his reflective after-dinner cigar. A large table stands in the middle of the room, with paper-knife, weights, and two or three other little trifles on it, and there also lies a large pile of unopened letters. A plain ebony writing desk is set open in one corner of the room, with pen, ink, and papers about, just as if he had risen hastily and gone away with the intention of returning immediately to finish his work. One window gives a view of Fifth Avenue, and makes abundant light. Easy arm-chairs stand about as if for every day use, and everything is delightfully comfortable and restful. In one corner of the room is a stand of books, and another holds a table covered with articles too numerous and also too artistic to mention separately. Just above these hangs a pencil drawing, very long and narrow, by Alma Tadema, and below that a colored frame, containing small medallions painted on ivory, after the pictures painted by the artists themselves, of Titian, Raphael, Da Vinci, and Giotto. In another place are those of Rubens, Van Dyck, Collins, Durer, and Carlo Dolce, also from originals.

There are also many other paintings in this room and the library, all worthy of notice by lovers of art, but of which perhaps I must leave the mention for the present. There are several large vases of rare and costly porcelain and bronze in this room, but it is not overladen with ornaments.

The library is back of this room, and it is lighted only by a window which looks out into the large vestibule, and what light reaches it from Mr. Vanderbilt's own room. The furniture is sparse, but exceedingly comfortable, and in the window stands a large revolving globe. Above the chimney is a long mirror, and along in front of it are placed no end of little Dresden figures, no more than four inches high, and they look oddly out of place in this room, devoted to the uses of a man who is supposed to have his mind so occupied with weighty subjects. The silly, insouciant little faces and meaningless smiles and snarls on their pink and white countenances would drive me insane if I had not seen them often, but perhaps it is a relief after the cares and worries of Wall Street to see them and to think that these little effigies must have been modeled some time or other from people who were young, handsome, and happy, and who had no care for money.

A Story of Mr. Bergh.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Mark Twain tells this story of Mr. Bergh: A lady was talking with Mr. Bergh one day and chanced to speak of a friend of hers who had lately been traveling out west. In crossing the frontier it became necessary that the father, mother, and three children should cross a somewhat swollen ford. Their only beast of burden was a mule. So the father placed two of the children on its back, then plunged in and led the beast in with him. It swam obediently behind him, and all reached the other shore in safety. At the man's bidding the intelligent mule returned to where the mother and child were waiting to cross. The mother fearing to put too heavy a burden on the already tired animal put only the child upon its back, bade him hold fast, and, with a prayer, led the animal to the water's edge. They plunged in, swam bravely for a time, then were won to struggle and go down. "Oh think, Mr. Bergh," said the excited and pitying lady, "just think what must have been the feelings of that mother as she saw her darling child lost in the depths of that black water!" "True, oh, too true," sighed Mr. Bergh. "But did you ever think, my dear lady, what must have been the feelings of the mule?"

"Tender Feet."

[London News.]
Why do old ladies invariably, and old gentlemen frequently, suffer from what they mildly designate as "tender feet"? Simply because, throughout their lives, they have worn shoes modeled upon the ideal of the poets, and not in the least upon the portion of their frame meant to be protected by them. The sight of a couple of elderly persons of either sex running, for instance, to catch an omnibus is always a ludicrous one. They go lurching along, scarcely using their toes at all, and letting the whole weight of the body rest upon the heels. They could go more quickly and quite as gracefully upon their wooden stamps. Why should our shoes be thus allowed to add further sufferings to us, which has quite its full complement of misadventures and disasters? Surely there is a sufficient proportion of sensible persons in the kingdom to make the experiment pay, if tried, of creating a supply of rationally made shoes, and of thus obtaining a verdict for the plaintiff in the daily recurring case of Feet versus Boots.

The Cost of a Crazy Quilt.

[Exchange.]
A certain girl has piece a "crazy quilt" containing 3,000 bits of ribbon. It must have taken at least three minutes sewing to the piece. That would make 27,000 minutes—an hour a day for a year and nearly three months. In that time this foolish girl might have learned a modern language, become an accomplished cook and housekeeper, studied no end of history and sciences, or have done benevolent and educational work among the ignorant and poor that would have lasted to the eternities.

THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR
EYE
PERFECTLY FITTED
WITH
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of
Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,
SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
Also SILVERWARE & JET GOOD.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See Us.
Repairing a Specialty.
D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

JAMES PAISLEY,

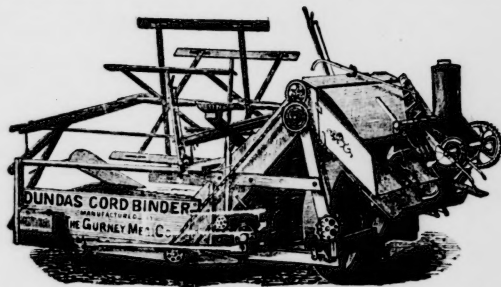
SUCCESSOR TO SCOTT & PAISLEY,
Pioneer Dry Goods House,
TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Summer Clothing	at Cost.
Under Clothing	"
Hosiery	"
Dress Goods	"
Gloves	"

REMNANTS,
REMNANTS,
AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

Come and see the Low Prices. New Goods are now coming forward. Our Discount Sale will be discontinued, but prices will be lower on all Summer Goods than ever. They will please the closest buyer. Our motto is Fair Dealing, Close Prices, and Straight Goods, for Cash only.

JAMES PAISLEY



WM JOHNSTON,
Agricultural Implements.

"THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."
THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Mode. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy tilt, a self adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders
W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

JOHN DICKINSON,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, etc.
CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY!

Can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE

VICTOR

Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machinery,

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The WELL-MERITED SUCCESS which has attended our efforts during the past fifteen years, and with EXCELLENCE for our MOTIO, we are MANAGED BY THE L. E. every country in the world. Our Machinery is operated by either Man, Horse or Steam and works very rapidly. They range in size from

3 inch to 4 1/2 Feet in Diameter,

and will bore and drill to ANY REQUIRED DEPTH. They will bore successfully and with great speed in all kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Brumous Stone Coal Slaw, Hard Pan Grave, Lava, Pouders, Serpentine and Conglomerate Rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of Work in Quick Sand. They are built running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable and reliable, and are the best and most practical machine extant. They are erected by some of the highest state mechanics. They are also used extensively in

Prospecting for Coal, Gold, Silver, Coal Oil, and all kinds of Minerals.

And for sinking Artesian Wells and Coal Shafts, etc., they are unequalled. We also furnish Engines, Boilers, Windmills, Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers, Brick Machines, Mining Tools, Portable Forges, Rock Drills and Machinery of all kinds.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. ADDRESS,

Victor Well Augur and Machine Co.,
511, Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.
State in what paper you saw this.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveler an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORT RS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth t. and Pacific Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER,

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG FLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Especially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

DR. FLEMING and certain other members of the Farmers' Union were very anxious to have an interview with Sir Hector Langevin on Monday last, but only on the express understanding that no newspaper reporters would be in the company. The reason for this is obvious, but it cannot commend itself to the good sense of any far minded man. The position taken was unfair—it was worse, it was dishonest. The object was to keep the facts from the public and allow such reports of the interview go to the world as Dr. Fleming published of the meeting with Mr. Burgess and of the Conservative meeting in Woodworth Hall a few weeks before—a tissue of balderdash without either reason or truth to support it. The policy of the Government has nothing to fear from open, honest criticism and from the position taken by the Doctor, the course of the Farmers' Union has everything to suffer from either. Like the eye of an owl it cannot bear daylight. However, if Sir Hector was no worse floored in the interview than was Mr. Burgess, he and the Government's policy need not fear death till grey headed.

SUBMISSION AND PAYMENT.

Some of the eastern Conservative papers announce that it is very probable the Government will make such a change in their railway policy in this country, as will enable the railways to get their land grant of 64 acres a mile free instead of paying \$1 per acre as at present, and all at once the Winnipeg Free Press in its child-like simplicity shouts, "The change has been made through continual demands of the Reform party"—that is the tail has been sufficiently strong to wag the head in this particular. If, then, the Free Press believes itself, it has but a poor way of giving what may be considered acceptable evidence of its sincerity.

Ever since the present Government accepted office in 1878, the Free Press has, notwithstanding its allegations of Tory submission to grit dictation, done its best to hound at every feature of its policy. This is singular to say the least of it. During the whole period of grit rule, from 1873 to 1878, the Free Press glistened daily with charges of "gross wrong and unpardonable incompetency" against the administration, and now it wants to have the men, that according to its own story, listen to its advice and are governed by its directions supplanted by those who turned a deaf ear to its supplications in years gone by! This is simply monstrous, view it in any light imaginable.

It is however more reasonable, and certainly more charitable, to conclude that the old woman at the helm of the grit print is in her dotage. The fact of the matter is the government is making the interests and requirements of this country a continual study, is daily in receipt of advice from political friends, and is governed by the best instructions of the latter. A prudent parent never names a profession for a child in its infancy—he simply awaits the development of time, and fits the education to the natural and developing capabilities, and the same reasoning holds true of a judicious government. To this end the Government is framing a policy for this country such as it finds the interests of the country call for.

The government is not from a reasonable, to say nothing of a political point of view, likely to go to opponents who have been continually misrepresenting the country and decrying its advantages, for instruction, while it has friends quite as competent to give it the information required.

The three changes of policy which the Free Press refers briefly, are the opening of the mile belt, the reopening of homesteading in Southern Manitoba, and the removal of lien on railway lands to promote railway construction, and they are properly explained in a way that is neither palatable nor creditable to the grits of this country.

The mile belt was only cancelled from settlement, to shut off that that speculation that ruined many in the days of the boom. When in those days railway stations were located, people were grabbing lands adjacent, to place town sites on the market, and the Government then very wisely, withdrew the mile belt, to put an end to map making, and when the boom collapsed they put it on the market.

Who again the Grits head by Messrs Blake and McKenzie partially succeeded in persuading the outside world our possessions west of Manitoba were an "arid waste," at

the solicitation of the C. P. R. and the suggestion of common sense they withdrew Southern Manitoba from homesteading, knowing that if the western lands were unproductive, they would have to give the southern belt to the C. P. R. in payment for the construction of the road. In time however it was proved that Manitoba's trackage led by the lion, Edward were public liars, that the western lands were fairly arable, and of a class sufficiently good to require the country's obligations to the C. P. R. Southern Manitoba was again placed in the market. This is the explanation for the influence of the Free Press and its coadjutors in that particular.

Again, the Grits and the Farmers' Union, their favorite offspring did so much to blight the prospects of the country in the money markets of the world, it is more than probable the railway companies could not raise the capital they required on the lands at \$1.00 per acre to furnish this country with all the railways necessary for its growth and development.

The grits having succeeded in their highest ambition, in blunting the prospects of country abroad, the government finds itself compelled to bridge the difficulties in some way, and is now likely to give the lands to the railways free of charge, at a considerable financial loss to the country. This no doubt will lead to the cultivation of what the grits all along profess to decry—the rearing of a huge landed aristocracy in the country, as the railways will be very likely to sell to large dealers, the very thing the country does not want. We expect in turn to hear the Free Press and its brethren of the same kidney, denouncing the Government for what must be the inevitable result, and we simply make mention of the fact to give our readers a foretaste of what they may be prepared for in the future. We suppose then, that it after denouncing the aristocracies built up by the line policy the Free Press is now advocating, the Government should make, in the future, an effort to diminish its influence, the Winnipeg Grit print would attribute the movement to the weight of its prestige.

Verily there are no bounds to the influence of the old women of the F. P. when she holds the scissors close to the locks of a Tory Samson.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Winnipeg Sun, in alluding to our recent criticisms on the Norquay Government, hardly does us justice, for after admitting that most of our accusations were well founded, it wound up with the covert insinuation that all of Mr. Norquay's shortcomings were the result of his being a creature of Sir John Macdonald. As a matter of fact, we intimated nothing of the kind, for we have long since concluded he is a creature of unpardonable vacillation, damaging incompetency, and inexplicable weakness—all the result of character-istics that, if much longer tolerated by the people, will result in provincial ruin. At Ottawa as a politician he is ignored, and as a statesman despised above any other man of distinction in the Province, and we know whereof we speak. When at Ottawa to-day he consents to a certain policy for the country, before he reaches home he allows the disposition of Edward the Unready to sway him to and fro, and on meeting the slightest opposition he shirks all representative responsibility. In stead of having a settled conviction as to what the country requires, he only has it on the best system of trimming and shifting to keep himself in office, and the insult to which he treats the electors of the Province fully proves it. When before the Conservative convention in 1881, he committed himself as distinctly as a man could do it, to a redistribution before the general elections, but the elections came and went without it, and they will come and go again, if he thinks he will lose office by granting it, or if it is not forced upon him by the honor of the House.

Year after year he puts the country to the expense of several thousands of dollars for French translations and French printing which are just as necessary as his own mainly form for the natural recurrence of the seasons. There are to-day numerically more Germans than there are French in Manitoba, but because the French stick to Mr. Norquay by his giving their leaders seats in the House with a couple of dozen constituents, Mr. Norquay in turn must squander the public funds in French literature, to tickle their fancy and retain alive remembrances of a fading nationality. It is a wonder that he does not see the necessity for a translation of the Manitoba Gazette and Mr. Burrow's crop bulletin into

the Sioux dialect, to retain the last glimmerings of his mother tongue. The Manitoba treasury is rich and could very well afford the luxury. There was at Confederation wisdom in making provision for the dual language, as the French was in the ascendant, and it was impossible to say that it would not continue so. That point is now, however, settled, and the country should divest itself of all children's amusement.

Notwithstanding, should less than five Cabinet Ministers suffice, a country loaded with such wealth cannot flourish without five able bodied honorables at its head. British Columbia, in possession of its Crown Lands, can carry on the affairs of the Province with three Ministers. Nova Scotia can manage its business with three under salaries, but Mr. Norquay must have four colleagues, and each with a deputy, and all the paraphernalia attached to a Department at Ottawa. There is not in the Dominion to-day a Cabinet Minister who does as little office work as Mr. Norquay; and we pledge our reputation there is not one who holds shares and interests in so many railway, mining and other companies that are continually looking for Government patronage. He has plenty of time to look to the interests of the latter, but none to give to the office work of the Province—the latter is all done by proxies on high salaries. Then, again, the appointments he makes in the country, as a rule—a class of the greatest dead beats in the land—bear evidence of the natural peculiarities of the man. There are, of course, a few honorable exceptions, but take his court clerks, bailiffs, registrars, etc., as a whole, and their entire study is to learn how they can dead beat any who may be unsuspicious enough to give them credit. As a rule, in other provinces, these appointments are given to men of distinguished merit in their own localities, but to get an office from the Norquay Government, it is only necessary either to speak the French or contract habits of indolence that totally unfit one for any of the more active pursuits of life. It would be a nice thing surely for the Dominion authorities to entrust the management of the Crown Lands of the Province to such an Administration. If this were done, instead of becoming a source of future revenue to the country, they would shortly be in possession of the class of pets that always find favor in the eyes of Manitoba's model Administrators. No; if the people want this Province to assume the status of its other sisters in the confederacy, the Province must set about ridding itself of the administrative impossibilities that have been for years hanging like so many millstones about its neck.

GLENWOOD COUNCIL.

Council met on the 3rd inst. Present, Councillors Elgar, Moor, Barley, Carveth. The Reeve in the chair.

Mr. George Brown having been elected councillor for Ward No. 3, was duly sworn in and took his seat.

Communication from D. Sotherland re Beresford School district estimate.

Carveth and Elgar, that the communication be referred back for the estimate to be put in a proper form; also that the clerk notify the trustees who have not yet sent in their estimates to do so at once. Carried.

REPORTS.

Mr. Carveth having been appointed to repair the approach to Plum Creek bridge reports as follows: The job was let to J. Young for \$35.00, and the job was done.

Barley and Elgar that the report be approved of, and the money be paid. Carried.

ROAD AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Your committee beg leave to report as follows: That having interviewed Mr. Ward, find that he is against any road being put through his land, and that he will oppose it strongly. Also having interviewed Mr. J. N. Kirschner regarding proposed road through section 33 west from Plum Creek Bridge, report that he is in favor of the road going through the centre of the section, and he also stated that the company with the exception of Mr. Sowdan are in favor of having the road made at the above place.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Beg leave to report, recommending the payment of all accounts submitted, viz:

J. D. Dudgeon, for 3rd quarter's salary & expenses, \$53.15
Wm Kidd, statute labor for 1882, 3.00
W. J. Ferguson, statute labor for 1882, 4.50
Hughes & Patrick, lumber, 40.00
W. D. Steel, drawing timber from Brandon, 10.00
Report adopted.
Elgar and Brown, that Mr. Barley be instructed to expend a sum not to

exceed \$25.00 in fixing the ravines on the road allowance between secs. 13 and 14 tp 8, range 21.—Carried.

Moor and Barley, that the Reeve and Mr. Elgar interview Mr. Wm Smith re road through sec 27, tp 7, range 21.—Carried.

Barley and Carveth, that the Reeve sign an order in favor of the see-treas of Souris School District, for the sum of \$500. Carried.

Carveth and Elgar, that the Reeve sign an order in favor of the see-treas of Riverview school house, for the sum of \$50.

Barley and Elgar, that the Reeve attend the next meeting of the Judicial District Board, and endeavor to procure interest on the proceeds of debentures due this municipality.—Carried.

Moor and Elgar, that the treasurer notify by mail all persons who have not paid their taxes that they must do so, not later than the 1st Oct. Carried.

Carveth and Barley, that the time for payment of taxes be extended till next meeting. Carried.

The council adjourned till Wednesday October 1st.

J. D. DUDGEON, Clerk.

CHEYENNE DANCES.

The Strange Scenes Which a Correspondent Witnesses.

Life at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, —The Somewhat Social Kias Dance—Sun and Medicine Dances.

(Cor. Philadelphia Press.)

Fort Reno is 150 miles from Henrietta, and although the vast expanse of prairie, the villages of prairie dogs, and occasional groups of prowling coyotes are diverting for a while, by the time the traveler has got it up right for twenty-four hours, he is willing enough to call a halt.

The evening after my arrival, while taking a moonlight stroll, I heard a faint, monotonous sound, as of someone beating a drum at a distance.

"The Indians are having a dance," exclaimed Mr. Curtis, the fort interpreter; "would you like to go?"

"Certainly," I replied, and a quarter of an hour later we were dashing across the prairie at regular intervals. Crossing the Canadian river and passing the Cheyenne agency, we drew up among seventy-five or a hundred Indian tents. From one of these was emanating a prolonged and uproarious noise. The "tapa," or, as it is called in school histories, the "wigwag," is a conical-shaped tent twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter. A white man would feel cramped in a dozen tepees, but a dozen Indians feel lonely in one. The door of the tepee, a hole about the size of a flannel barrel top, is covered by a canvas flap. Lifting aside this novel door, preceded by the interpreter, I entered. A smoldering fire in the center of the floor filled the place with smoke, and it was only by squinting low on the ground that I was able to breathe.

As the guests arrived, enveloped from head to foot in sheets and blankets, the sexes separated, the squaws ranging themselves on one side, the bucks opposite them on the other. The squaws, probably as a courtesy to the sex, were given a belated sit upon, instead of the ground. The first comers sat on the outside edge, until sight had wedged themselves in a row.

A STRANGE CEREMONY.

Eying the row of braves before her, the Indian squaw sees one to her liking, and by touching him on the shoulder, indicates her desire for his company. The buck, being thus invited, arises and stands side by side with the girl, though facing in the opposite direction. Another squaw then joins them, taking a place on the buck's other side, and, like her sister, facing the opposite way. The buck then throws his arms around the necks of his two partners, and in this position they stand, rising up and down on the ball of the foot with a springy motion until one or the other wears out, and the dance ceases. During this whole time the beating of the tom-tom goes furiously on, and all the squaws and bucks not dancing assist the band by yelling at the top of their powerful lungs.

For some time I seemed destined to remain a wall-flower, but at length pity was taken on me and my shoulder was tapped, looking I saw two twinkling eyes gazing roundly at me from the depths of a black hair net, and I rose to the center. Locating me to the center of the tepee, my comely companion selected another squaw, who placed herself at my other side. Then I, being fresh from civilization, proceeded to pass my arm around my partners' waists, instead of their necks, as is the Indian custom. I blush to relate that, in thus passing my arm under their blankets, instead of the silks and corset stays the civilized arm is accustomed to encounter, there was naught but the bare and yielding flesh. With an indignant jerk Moka Wolfftrick (that was her name) pulled my arm to its proper place around her neck, and we began to spring up and down to the monotonous howls and the dinning of the tom-tom.

THE KISS DANCE.

The sensations which I experienced in that dance were none of the pleasantest. On this last I should commit some breach of etiquette, I felt constrained and awkward, and the exercise of jumping about was so fatiguing that I was compelled, after a short time, to sit down. Then the two squaws laughed in great glee at having tired out the "pale face." They were splendid looking girls, and magnificent forms and striking, jolly faces, but cross them and what a change! These same girls in times of war would pierce the body of a captive with a thousand splinters, cut off his eyelids, bury him alive, and indict any one who tried to soothe his agonies with words, that over his sufferings. But they smiled now and then and seemed gentle and soft—the difference between being their prisoner and their partner in a dance.

The social festivities are varied by a number of old figures, the most interesting perhaps, being the "kiss dance." In this the buck has but one partner. His right arm is around her neck, and they stir up and

down as in the preceding dance; then, at a certain moment the two duck their heads under the shawl (which is always worn, sleeping or waking) and the buck kisses his partner square on the mouth. In this operation it is customary for the buck to have some present in his mouth, a bone ring, bracelet, or something of that sort, which, when the eyes meet, he transfers to the mouth of the squaw. Although it was my pleasure to join her in this dance, when the delicate moment came, and my hand was close to hers under the beaded shawl, I could not come quite to the point, and the interesting ceremony was deferred. I did, however, what I hope proved equally as acceptable, though not in a made—I conveyed to her hand, an American coin which will purchase just as much as if "kissed" into her mouth according to the usual rule.

THE SUN AND MEDICINE DANCES.

The dances I have mentioned are the "Sun" dances—they are danced at all seasons and by both sexes; of a far more interesting and of a fiercer nature are the war and religious dances—for instance, the "Sun" dance. Here a certain number of braves, selected specially for their physical strength and endurance, strip themselves naked to the waist. One then grasps the arms and thighs with a keen knife, another pierces a hole through the fleshy part of his chest, threads a rope through the hole and suspends himself from the center of the tepee, until his weight and struggles tear the flesh loose and release him. Still another "figure" of this horrid dance is to run a knife through the flesh on the back, pull a thong through the hole thus made, and then cut off the right leg, the skulls of living six buffaloes. The brave then walks around the ring until the weight of the skeleton on the flesh through leaving the back open with worms, bleeding and horridly mutilated.

The "medicine" dance is almost equally as horrible as the "Sun" dance. A "charm" is suspended from the center of one of the largest tepees and around this twenty or thirty men form a circle. Each one has a whistle and round drum and they keep it up, their eyes fastened on the charm and only allowing their whistles. The drum has been already put aside into a corner. Of course he loves him still and cherishes him in the retirement of home, but he has been superseded as a pet for publicity, and the dog he now leads is a huge mastiff. The latching point at his end of the cord is a mere collar, and the harness is on his own person. Sometimes it is a wide-brimmed hat or stamped or embossed leather, with a staple in it, and at others it is a belt. In either case the utility of the device lies in relieving the hands from the tiresome strain of holding the charm giant.

However, there is artfulness too, in the matter of the belt. Please consider a slip of a girl, weighing no less than 100 pounds, even if we admit the unworkable proposition that she does not swing her way along gaily, instead of stepping solidly on the earth like an ordinary mortal. Then picture to yourself a dog outweighing her by half. His collar has more circumference than her belt. Between these two circles is a cord, kept taut by the straining action of the dog and the resistance of the girl. Don't you see that the contrast afforded by the two creatures is all to the advantage of the one-legged against the four-legged? It is not that to you that the stiffness and dullness of the one makes an effective background for the frailty and brightness of the other!

My Lord Alfred.

(Inter Ocean "Lanzer.")

Tennyson not long ago wrote a poem for an eastern magazine for the confessed purpose of advertising it. He received \$15,000 for the effort. Now I hear he has benefited \$100,000 for a poem advertising a certain manufacturer's wares. My Lord Alfred, and people will be inclined to remark, will be a goose if he doesn't accept.

Red-Hot Lightning.

At Louisville, Ky., recently, over 300 fire alarm boxes were wholly or partly destroyed in consequence of an electric light wire crossing the fire signal wire. The consequences were meted.

The Current: A Russian chemist has transformed alcohol into a solid white body at a temperature of 150 degrees centigrade.

To Remove Freckles.

(Western Houseman.)

Take a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a quarter of a dram of powdered borax, and half a dram of fine sugar. Mix together and then stand a week in a glass bottle. Rub a little on the hands and face at night.

Summer Dresses.

Cool and pretty summer dresses are made out of crease, cream-colored satin being worn mingled with cream lace and cream satin ribbons the effect is exceedingly good.

Professor Hering: Thus the advantage of truth is slower than the time of a man, and he who sees the outline of a man, will always die before he sees the man's face.

Meissner's Waggish Gardener.

(New York Sun.)

Meissner had a gardener who was a good botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants, and Meissner was always trying and always failing to puzzle him.

"I have got him now," said Meissner to some friends at a dinner party, and he showed them a package of the seed of truth and he sent for the gardener. All the guests smiled. The gardener arrived. "Do you know these seeds?" Meissner asked.

The gardener examined them with great attention. "Oh, yes," said he at last, "that is the seed of the poppies flumina—a very rare tropical plant."

A smile of triumph lighted the face of Meissner. "How long will it take the seed to come up?" he asked.

"Fifteen days," said the gardener. At the end of the fifteen days the guests were once more at table. After dinner the gardener was announced.

"M. Meissner," he said, "the plants are above the ground."

"Oh, this is a little too much," said the great painter, and all went out into the garden to behold the botanical wonder. The gardener lifted up a glass bell under which was a little bed of carefully made, and in which three rows of red carrots were showing up their heads. The laugh was against Meissner. He discharged the gardener, and took him back next day.

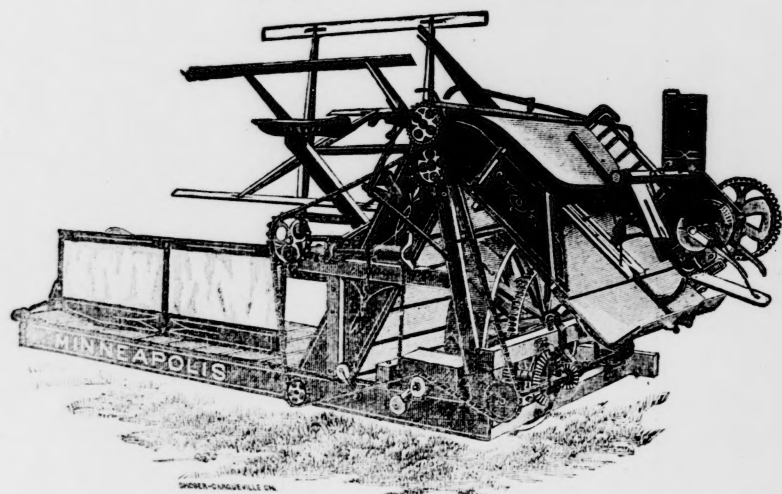
The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

LIMITED. CAPITAL \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated **PACKER TRIP**, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EXCELLED BY NONE

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the **VICTOR** in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWER, TIGER MOW, LAND ROLLER, 2 & 3 Drums, HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide-a Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at FORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - - 9th Street, BRANDON

HARDWARE.

PAINTS, OILS.

Harvest Tools,
PLATED WARE,
Lamps, Tinware,
BARB WIRE,
SPORTING GOODS.

R. McLEAN'S,

Rosser, between 7th & 8th Sts.

MACHINE OILS.

TAR PAPER.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART
DEALER IN

Building
Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.
Pumps, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.
Sixth Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

ATKINSON & NATION

SUCCESSORS TO T. T. ATKINSON,

Are now Daily Receiving Large Consignments of
Fall & Winter Goods,

Which will, in course of a few days, make theirs one of the most complete Stocks in the City.

IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

We show this week

New Grey Navy and Scarlet and Plain Flannels, in all colors, Wincies, Yarns, Blankets Quilts, Cretonnes, Meltons, Serges.

And full lines of small wares always found in a first-class Stock.

IN THE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

We have full lines of

Men's and Boy's Suits, Pants, Overcoats, fine and heavy, Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers, Ties, Braces Cardigan Jackets, &c.

Our **BOOT AND SHOE STOCK** is very complete in every line and for value we cannot be beaten.

Get our quotations on Groceries before purchasing elsewhere.

ATKINSON & NATION,

COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM!

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES 10 PER CENT. BELOW THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make a first-class instrument.

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts. The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in. A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO., UXBRIDGE, ONT.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver English, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

ROCKFORD WATCH.

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIOHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR
E. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,
BRANDON.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

Rosser Avenue.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Results of Its Use as a Desperate Remedy for Epilepsy.

An Artificial Negro's Experience with this Drug—A Cure Almost as Bad as the Disease.

(Kansas City Star.)

In the wide, level grass plot west of the grand stand at the interstate fair grounds, a dark-skinned solitary figure stands all day long switching the cover-tops with a crooked case and keeping a desultory watch for trespassers on the line of the fence. Pretending to watch would be perhaps more accurate, for he is lame on one side and walks with difficulty, so he stands still, mostly looking idly at the sky and fields.

Those who pass on the road notice him simply as an inoffensive negro, but the few who had occasion to walk over the field near to him have started in surprise, not unmixed with horror, at something monstrously unnatural in his appearance. He is black, but not like an African in color or features. It is rather a tawny-black, an uneasy, hideous shade that seems as though his skin had been first drained of all blood and smeared with dye. When one comes to look at him closely the peculiar shade in a photograph is irresistibly called to mind. His face looks almost exactly like a photographic proof that has nearly faded out or turned black.

Even the eyeballs and lips partake of the coloration. The balls of the former are a dusky blue and the latter a dark purple. Against his skin a reddish beard forms a strange contrast. The name of this singular being is Thomas White, and he has lived near here the larger part of his life. His color is the result of taking nitrate of silver as a medicine, and he is a living example of a cruel penalty that science imposes for a desperate cure.

A reporter, whose curiosity overcame his hesitancy at approaching so delicate a subject, strolled across through the clover field yesterday and engaged White in conversation.

"Will I tell you about myself?" said he. "I don't mind. Sit down here by me on the log and I'll do the best I can. I suppose you want to know what secured me this color. It is from nitrate of silver I have taken. Twenty-five years ago—yes, more, for it was a good deal before the war—I suffered terribly from epileptic fits. I had one every day or two and was rapidly losing my mind. I could remember nothing, got so weak and thin I could scarcely get around, and was dying by inches. About that time Judge Fuller, who used to be a big man here, and was subject to epilepsy, told me that nitrate of silver, taken internally, would cure him. He had used it himself and it had turned his skin black just as you see mine now, only perhaps worse. He was a curiosity all around, and I used to be afraid to look at him.

"The idea of getting that way turned me sick, and I thought then I would rather die than use the stuff. The fits, though, got to coming so fast and so bad that I saw I would probably die anyhow, and made up my mind to begin with it. My mother, though, would not hear of my taking it. I had a good white skin then, and the notion of motturing black was more than she could stand. At last, though, she saw how things were and gave her consent.

"Then I began to take the medicine. I got it put up in pills of three-quarters of a grain each, and would take three or four of them a day. I don't know how long I kept that up. It would be impossible to tell. It was for months, though—I guess years. For a long time there was no change in my skin. Then I began to turn black very slowly. At first you could hardly notice it at all. Then it got deeper and deeper. It seemed as though it took all color away with it, and folks used to say at first that I looked pale and would not notice the black at all. It came so gradually that I had a chance to get used to it, and also those around me, 't wasn't so hard. People told me that it would affect me but when I got old, but I have never felt any injury from it except the staining of my skin. I have rheumatism, and a strong light makes my eyes a trifle weak, but in 56 years old now, and might feel as anyhow. Judge Fuller died, folks said, from the medicine, but I have never hurt me.

"How did it affect me first?"

"It stayed quiet. I finally began to taper off on the nitrate of silver, and got it down to a grain a day, and finally a grain a week. I have taken none now for about two years. Once, years ago, I thought I was completely cured, and took none for eighteen months, but the fits came back, and I began again on it at once, and the medicine checked them. I would have surely been dead had it not been for it, and now I am tolerably stout for a man of my age, and have a wife and four children."

"Were you married?"

"Yes," he replied, quickly, anticipating the question, "I was married after the coloring began. I was engaged to be married before I commenced to take the medicine, and I well, she didn't abandon me because I grew ugly to look at. My mind came back again, and I would rather have the blue skin a thousand times over again than the disease." He pulled his hat over his blackened forehead, and resumed his impassive switching of the cover-tops with his crooked cane.

Receiving a Songstress.

The following anecdote of the late Sir Michael Costa is told by London Truth: "On one occasion Madame Roderdorff, after singing a song at a table, declared she must have it transposed a half note lower. 'But, madame,' said Costa, 'consider the inconvenience, especially to the wind instruments. And all my men cannot be counted on to transpose at sight,' 5/6, 4/6. But the lady was imperative, and so Costa shrugged his shoulders and bowed. 'Very well, gentlemen,' said he, turning to the bewildered band, and closing the score, 'to-morrow you will play it a note lower.' The next day, just before Madame Roderdorff came on to sing, Costa gave the word sotto voce, 'Gentlemen, in the original key. No change!' And so it was sung. At the close the delighted singer turned rapturously to Costa and thanked him with effusion. 'I am charmed,' she said. 'Madame' replied Costa, with that touch of pleasant irony which often played about his lips, 'we are charmed; you sang it in the original key.'

A PLEASANT VISIT.

An English Lord Has Some Pleasant Things to Say of Us.

Lord Ronald Gower's Reminiscences—English and American Trades—People Compared—Hint to Young Englishmen.

Lord Ronald Gower, in his book, "My Reminiscences," speaks as follows of his experiences while traveling in the United States: "If one entered a room in a club, or hotel, one was not met by those assembled with a 'Who the dash is this person whom none of us know?' and what the dash does he here? sort of look; nor, if one entered into conversation with some one in a railway car or steamer, was one greeted with that truly British stare which, in this country of insular prejudices and arrogant assumption, conveys as plainly as words the question, 'What the mischief do you mean by speaking to me without waiting for an introduction?'

"My experience has been in America that if you ask a service from a stranger it is accorded readily, without condescension or fuss, that among them is little of the snobbish wish to appear to those we do not know as greater people than we really are, little of that disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in this country among the richer classes, and none of the no less disgusting cringiness of manner which as greatly prevails among our tradespeople, and which makes me for one hesitate before asking my way in the streets of a well-dressed man, or entering a shop where one will (if known as a 'good customer') be received by a mealy-mouthed mortal, all smiles and grimaces, who will think that he will more readily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by My Lord This or My Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shopkeeper receives you with civility, but without any of that cringiness of manner which seems to me little less insulting than actual insolence; he will allow you to look as long as you like at any of the articles his shop may contain, and will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but he will not rub his hands and contract his features into a leer; and if you were to show him your superiority of position by affecting to look down on him as being 'only a tradesman,' he would probably show you that there is something more in being a citizen of a great republic than being a count; and that, although you may fancy yourself a superior being from not being a Republican or a shopman, he might be able to prove to you that one man is as good as another.

"I mixed thus with both classes, and spoke to all with whom I came in contact, and in no single instance did I meet with anything but perfect civility—the civility of equals, which is, after all, the truest. I admire with all my heart this great people, our brothers, who, although we have for so many years presumed to treat them as poor relations, are in some forms of common courtesy and general politeness far superior to ourselves.

"I grant that the Americans we meet on the continent of Europe are often offensive in manner, and give a very unfavorable impression of their country both to foreigners and to Englishmen; but, believe me, these are the exceptions. As a rule they are those who have inherited or made fortunes which they know not how to spend, and therefore have come over to the Old World, which they astonish with their vagaries and extravagances. But it would be most unjust to judge the American people by these units.

"I would wish every young Englishman of means—and especially of position—to visit the great country across the Atlantic, and to mix with that great people. He would learn more, by spending a few months in the States, of matters appertaining to humanity, and the ways of the world—not what Londoners call the world, but the real world of thought, of intellect, and of the future—than he could by passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the house of commons. A young French noble, having visited England toward the end of the ancient regime, on his return, being asked what he had learned in England, replied—'to think.' This might be the reply of one of our jeunesse dorée after visiting the states."

California Mining Towns.

All of the old California mining towns are in a decayed or decaying condition. In 1850 there stood an exceedingly lively town on a stream known as Mathews creek, a tributary of the Cosumnes, which "forty-niners" christened by the pretentious name of Aurum City. The country was full of cities in those early days. Beside Sacramento City, the county of Sacramento had a place toward its eastern line called Prairie City, which lasted till about 1855, and then vanished out of sight, since then out of memory. Folsom was originally called Granite City, and then Granite, so named by Dr. L. Bradley, a gentleman whose enterprise created the first considerable mining canal in the state, drawing water from the north fork of the Cosumnes to the dry diggings around Diamond and Mud Springs and old Weaver town, on Weaver creek. In 1855 the place known as Mormon Island, three miles east of Granite, was as large a town as Folsom now is. At present it is a mere shadow of what it was.

In 1851 Aurum City contained a population of 1,200, and that, in those days, implied at least 1,150 active workers in the mines at an average earning of \$12 to an ounce per day to the worker. In 1856 Aurum was the last of decayed towns, and ten years later it had "gone glimmering amid the dream of things that were." Even the name of Mathews creek is now extinct, save in El Dorado County, where it constitutes an election precinct, or did a few years ago, and the Cosumnes is now the modern substitute for the ancient Macomus river. Nobody from 1849 to 1854 called Placeville by any other name than Hangtown, which it earned at the hands of a mob and by and by exchanged for its present more euphonious name. Within a radius of fifteen miles from Coloma there were existing in the summer of 1850, not less than twenty towns, cities and camps, the largest being Hangtown, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Georgetown, Uniontown, Spanish Dry Diggins, Ringgold and Weaver town. All of these, save three or four, have gone out of existence, and the three or four remaining are now chiefly supported by orchards and vineyards.

LONDON NOT BEAUTIFUL.

The Exterior Gloomy, but the Interiors Lovely and Cheery. (London Cor. Boston Herald.)

London is not a beautiful metropolis, in the sense in which many of the continental cities are beautiful. The great business centers and thoroughfares are sombre and dark, and even dismal. The buildings, whether of stone, brick or stucco, have a veneering of soot, and a cloud of smoke hangs over the city for long weeks and even months at a time. One must go into the suburbs of London—five miles out from these great business centers and thoroughfares, where the houses stand in their own grounds—before one gets away from these gloomy and, to the eye, curiously inhospitable homes. Even in the fashionable and aristocratic Mayfair the houses are built in long, monotonous rows, and for the most part of black bricks, or of bricks that have grown black with the smoke and fogs of a hundred years.

London, on the outside, is not at first pleasing to the stranger, as Paris or Vienna is pleasing. One must know the associations and traditions of its many historic localities, and must also know of its treasures in every department of art and literature, to fall in love with this dark, grimy, frowning London. But the interior of the London home is usually as lovely and cheery as the exterior is unlovely and gloomy. Do not be misled in almost any direction, from Charing Cross, and you will come upon villas and mansions, standing in their own exquisitely kept grounds, and here in the suburbs you get the loveliest homes on earth. The outside is lovely, and the inside lovelier still. But in London proper—the London that the casual traveler sees and knows—is, for the most part, dismal and ugly. Walking through the most fashionable quarters of Belgravia, through miles and miles of streets of great, tall, old-fashioned brick mansions, one would have no notion of the beauty, and, of course, in cases, the splendor of those houses.

Fifteen years ago the aristocratic families of England were much more conservative in all things than they are at the present time. And in no one matter were they more so than in the appointments and furnishings of their homes. When I was first a guest in English houses, the inside was as heavy and formal as the outside. Ten years ago the furniture was usually of very dark mahogany or of black oak. Some of course, was very old, and all of it was cumbersome and inert. Many of the old families still cling to this style of house-furnishing, and lovingly treat every table and chair as an heirloom, and would hardly for their lives sake remain in the lumber-room. But in aristocratic England is not so conservative as it used to be. England does change. London does move. Science, art and cunning workmanship have all united to make the London home as beautiful on the inside as it is ugly on the outside. Household decoration has been carried about as far in London as wealth and taste could ever demand or suggest. So far has it been carried that I opine a distinct reaction must soon set in. There will never be a return to ugliness and deformity, but let us hope, to greater simplicity and fitness, which will also be a return to a Chinese economy.

How the Chinese Eat.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

As every Chinaman is able to cook his own meals in first-class style when occasion requires, he stares amazed at the lamentable ignorance of the foreigner who does not happen to be a walking cookery-book. It is not meeting that John Chinaman displays his extraordinary powers, and consequently would be strange indeed if his place were vacant on that occasion. When a Chinaman has lost his appetite his case is pronounced desperate. The great mass of the people have only two meals a day, though laboring men would hard to work insist upon three square meals.

Considering the variety and quality of the food supplied, I must say they are incomparably better fed than the average farmer here. I have seen in the United Kingdom. The English invariably find his men in food, no matter whether he be merchant, tradesman, artisan or farmer, and his men eat at the common table. Boys and children are arranged on the table in a row. In the center of the table are placed dishes containing pickled fish, boiled pork, some salt vegetables and perhaps a cold mutton of fowl. The smell of garlic and oil is enough to knock one down. The men sit on stools around the table, and if the weather is hot, divest themselves of every stitch of clothing save the tucked up pants.

When they are ready for the fray, in comes a servant-man, bearing a huge bucket of rice steaming hot, the contents of which he commences to shovel in the bowls on the table. Each man then takes his chopsticks, dips into the conical dishes and scoops out several lumps of meat into his bowl. Raising the bowl to his face, he pokes the rice and meat into his gaping mouth. The chopsticks are piled so rapidly and continuously, and so unostentatiously occupies so little part of the process, that the whole handful of rice soon disappears as if by magic. Once, twice, three times, perhaps, is that bowl replenished and as quickly emptied as before. Having reached the limits of his capacity, he takes half a dozen whiffs from a brass bubble-bellows pipe, drains a cup of tea, and resumes his task, or makes the night hideous by noisily snoring.

New Use for Electricity.

(Detroit Free Press.)

An English scientist claims to be able to sober a drunken man in a minute by a new application of electricity. If this be true we are on the eve of a transformation too far-reaching to be fully grasped at the first reading of this announcement. Take, for instance, the great moral reform in which our temperance friends are now engaged. Of course that object is not to interfere with a man's individual right to get drunk, but to prevent the evils that he commits while drunk. If, by the application of electricity, he can be sobered in one minute, it will only be necessary to provide every bar-room with a dynamo machine, or whatever it may be, and as soon as a customer shows signs of getting now-some-people the bar-keeper will attach his wires to the man's coat-tail and turn on the electric current. This will enable the regular toper to get through the pleasant exercise of getting drunk a great many more times per day than he can under ordinary circumstances, and as the same time save the wear and tear upon the bar-room furniture in the case of desperate drinkers.

AN IMPORTANT MUMOR.

An Alleged Combination by the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Work in the N. C. Sections—Other Railway News.

A telegram to the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: Vice-president and General Manager, Van Horne and other Canadian Pacific officials were at Gaydon this morning and met some of the Northern Pacific officials. There is a rumor afloat to the following effect, but not official could be seen who could either confirm or deny it. The report is that there is a serious rupture between the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba railway systems. A couple of months more and the frozen lakes will shut off the eastern connection of the Canadian Pacific. In view of this the Canadian Pacific officials are looking around for some connection which will not include the Manitoba Railroad. The Northern Pacific seemed to be the most feasible, and it is believed the conference of this morning had this object in view. Some time ago the order went forth to complete the branch of the Northern Pacific to Devil's Lake, and an extension is being graded to Dunseith, in the Turtle Mountains. The extension is to be met at the international boundary by a line from the Canadian Pacific, which will accomplish the object—a complete line from Manitoba to St. Paul independent of the Manitoba. A company was organized here a short time ago, called the Fargo, Devil's Lake & Missouri river company. It is now thought by some that this line is intended to tap the original route, and to be a feeder for the Northern Pacific system. While this report is not confirmed at this point, the plan seems comprehensive, and, in view of the existing conditions between the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba, it is not unlikely that the former will take active steps to secure a competing outlet.

Gen. Supt. Egan was interviewed this morning on the subject, but claimed to be ignorant of any such combination being contemplated.

GEN. MANAGER VAN HORNE.

The St. Paul Globe of yesterday says: Mr. W. C. VanHorne, the Gen. Manager of the Canadian Pacific, returned from a trip over that road from British Columbia, passed through St. Paul yesterday on his way to the east. He arrived on the morning train and left at noon. He was seen for a few minutes by a representative of the Globe, who obtained a little information from him. Like all general managers who go over their routes, he thought the Canadian Pacific ran through a good country, and thought the saw mills of British Columbia would supply the market for lumber, such and doors as far east as Winnipeg, with a good profit to the mills and carriers and dealers. In regard to the construction of branch lines Mr. Van Horne said the road had no money at all, not five dollars to spend on them. They had money enough to build the main line, but the Government would not allow any portion of that money to be expended on branch lines. As soon as the road was finished the company intended to put on lines of steamers between China, Japan and elsewhere, and he had no doubt but that they could do a very large and profitable business.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECTIONS.

A Portland, Oregon, correspondent writes: On the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific there are now 4,000 men employed, and the track has been laid and completed for forty-five miles west of the summit of the Rocky Mountain range. At this end work is being pushed quite rapidly. The rails are now laid to Sawmill Flats, about 7 miles beyond Lytton. For a distance of 25 miles beyond Spence's Bridge the road is graded, but the bridges have not yet been built, and there is a tunnel in the Black Canyon which will not be completed for about three months. The contractor confidently expects to have the road completed and trains running to Spence's Bridge by the end of September, and to Savona about the same time this year. There are now about 400 or 500 white men and 3,000 Chinamen at work on this division of the Canadian Pacific. The cantilever bridge over the Fraser River is completed, and is said to be a splendid piece of work. Spence's Bridge it is thought, will be the distributing point next winter for Caribou and other up-country towns. Work has not yet begun on the section beyond Savona, and it is not yet known when commencement will be made. Below Yale the ballasting and filling is being carried on. The road is represented as being in good condition.

ROOMS TO RENT

OVER COLE & SONS' STORE—Apply to N. S. Cole, or Mr. S. M. Cole, at the Post Office.

NOTE LOST.

THE Public are cautioned against cashing or depositing any note payable to the order of H. M. Harris, made by the undersigned, in favor of Andrew Foster and T. J. Lawrence, as the same has been paid, and lost by the holder.

H. M. HARRIS.

BRANDON BATH HOUSE.

H. VIERNI has the honor to inform the Public that he has opened this Bath House at 11, 12 and 13, Main Street, Brandon, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Week days, and from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays. It is a very desirable place, and will be kept clean, neat and comfortable. Ask for him and take his order.

BABY

Can be kept sweet and comfortable, wearing around its little neck, one of our BABY'S COLLARS. These are made of the finest material, and are better than any other kind of collar in the market. They give the neck a good support, and are very comfortable. Ask for them and take his order.

FARM for Sale or Rent.

BEING North half Sec. 34, Twp. 20 N. and R. 20 W. of the 2nd Range, 2nd Meridian, containing 160 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other buildings. The land is well watered, and is very fertile. It is a very desirable place, and will be kept clean, neat and comfortable. Ask for him and take his order.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILOYATOR removes hair from the face, neck, and arms, and is used by the best of the profession. It is a very desirable place, and will be kept clean, neat and comfortable. Ask for him and take his order.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Arrears of Taxes

IN THE

Western Judicial District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all arrears of taxes, for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, within the Western Judicial District of Manitoba, comprising Townships 1 to 4, Ranges 1 to 3 inclusive, of the City and County of Brandon, are due to the District Treasurer, Lawrence Egan, at Brandon, who is authorized to receive the same, and grant receipts therefor, and from whom all claims for amounts and particulars of the same, can be obtained on application.

Proclaimers, within the limits of the District, will save future expense by paying the amount of arrears to the District Treasurer at an early date.

By Order of the Western Judicial District of Manitoba.

LAWRENCE EGAN, District Treasurer, Brandon, August 1st, 1891.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1891, trains will run as follows:

Going West. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going South. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going North. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going West. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going South. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going North. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going West. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going South. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going North. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going West. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going South. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going North. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going West. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going South. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

Going North. 7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. 10:30 a.m. Arrive St. Paul. 1:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul. 4:30 p.m. Arrive St. Paul.

